<u>*AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION*</u>

Please amend the specification as indicated hereafter. It is believed that the following amendments and additions add no new matter to the present application.

On p. 1, before line 3, please insert the following heading:

<u>FIELD OF THE INVENTION</u>

On p. 1, before line 5, please insert the following heading:

<u>BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION</u>

Please replace the paragraph starting on p. 1, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

Owing to the fact that such digital images (as with all static images) inherently hold a viewer's attention for a limited period of time, methods have been devised for producing a moving image from a static image. Such methods are commonly referred to as `rostrum camera` techniques. A conventional rostrum camera is a film or television camera mounted vertically on a fixed or adjustable column, typically used for shooting graphics or animation--these techniques for producing moving images are of the type that can typically be obtained from such a camera. Essentially, these techniques involve different parts of the static image being displayed over time to provide an overall motion effect `over` the image. For example, a perceivable panning motion from one part of the image to another might be employed. As a further example, a zooming effect might be used. The main purpose of using such rostrum camera techniques is to generate continued interest in an image by converting a static image into a moving image (or rather, a series of consecutive static images so arranged to represent motion). Rostrum camera techniques also have advantages in terms of displayable resolution. By moving over an image, detail of an image can be ~~show~~ <u>shown</u> that otherwise cannot be shown on a low resolution display (without zooming-in).

On p. 2, before line 16, insert the following heading:

<u>SUMMARY</u>

2

On p. 5, before line 15, insert the following heading:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

On p. 5, before line 32, insert the following heading:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Please replace the paragraph starting on p. 11, line 31 with the following amended paragraph:

A third example image is shown in FIG. 5, the image representing a photograph 31 of a mountain range with a person positioned in the foreground. In the analysis stage of the application program 11, one identifiable region of interest is identified in the image, namely the face. However, a dominant line is also detected in the form of the mountain extremes contrasting with the background (as in the previous example). The program 11 makes the decision that this image belongs to the combined face/landscape traversal class. Having decided on the appropriate image class, the program 11 proceeds to generate a video programme based on suitable sub-rules (not shown in FIG. 2). Again, the video programme may show a panning motion following the dominant edge which zooms-out to ~~shown~~ show the index frame of the face. Alternatively, the reverse motion can be applied.

3